THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for papers for $10 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 89—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. *Baltimore.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count Del as Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855. No. 36.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 2000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Rolls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bee-hives of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would no like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for h cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet, eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 16, 1854. 34—ly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Morocco Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)	
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,	
40 " American Calf Skins,	
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,	
10 " Morocco Skins,	
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,	
50 " Band Leather,	

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St
E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, '54. 1—swif.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 4—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them in the ITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHIT , DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmith's shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Lonnes's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 19, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed tru

For the Standard.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONSPIRACY.

In my essay upon the conspiracy of the Know Nothings, I propose to deal fairly and justly, to argue rationally with those of our fellow citizens who have been induced to join this modern oligarchy on account of supposed danger to our free institutions from foreign influence or the Pope of Rome.

I will lay down the following propositions as my premises, upon which I will comment and deduce conclusions:

1. That secret, oath-bound political Societies are dangerous to free institutions.

2. That foreigners have made this country what it is

3. That the temporal power of the Pope will never be acknowledged to any extent in this country.

4. That there was no necessity for the order of Know Nothings; and that it was organized by broken-down political hacks of all parties, solely for the sake of spoils; that it is founded upon error, injustice, tyrannical oppression, intolerant bigotry, and the prejudices of the people.

I will now discuss, in the order in which I have stated them, my several propositions to which I invite the particular attention of the people of North Carolina. Whenever any secret societies are formed in which horrid oaths are administered against publicity, those societies are certain to be organized for the express purpose of benefiting some and injuring others. If not, why enjoin secrecy? Look for a moment at the secret order of Jesuits. The members of this intolerant order take an oath that savors more of bigotry than even the Know Nothing oath. For what is this order instituted? To root out every religious faith except their own. They swear eternal opposition and hatred to every religion except that of the Romish hierarchy. So it is with the modern oligarchy of Know Nothings. They swear eternal opposition to all foreign born citizens and Roman Catholics Their object is to discriminate, in a free country—yes, in a free country! between who shall, and who shall not hold office; and between who shall and who shall not be allowed to vote.

Is this republican equality? Is it fair? Is it right? Yet this is their doctrine. They are for placing in the constitutions of the different States, provisions that will virtually disfranchise foreigners and forever prohibit Catholics from voting or holding office. Is this compatible with the principles of a free government? Certainly not. This is so manifest to all that no man of intelligence will controvert it. To carry out the principles of this new order will be to change our system of free government from a republic to an aristocratic oligarchy. Will the people favor this fundamental change? Don't they see danger in it to our free institutions?

I now come to my second proposition, that foreigners have made this country what it is And who denies it? The Indians were the aborigines of this country, and those who fought the battles of the revolution were foreigners. It was the gory blood of our ancestors that matted the soil of this continent, and their bones that whitened its plains. Who was DeKalb? A foreigner! Who was Lafayette? He, too, was a foreigner! who nobly volunteered his services in our behalf And who was our whole army but the descendent of foreigners? Without the aid of the great and good Lafayette our liberties, probably, would never have been achieved. And yet all such men are to be hunted down like beasts of prey, by a set of new-born patriots. Are the people ready to tolerate such a policy? Nay, will they do it? No! never!

I will now proceed to discuss the temporal power of the Pope. In treating this subject I shall give the doctrine of two prominent divisions of the Romish Church; the one called the Ultramontane and the other the Gallican doctrine. The Ultramontanes contend that the Pope has temporal power, "by reason of his spiritual power;" while, on the other hand, the Gallicans contend against the temporal power, either directly or indirectly, on account of the spiritual power. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler denies the same power, as no doubt many other Catholics do in this country.

I am as much opposed to putting Catholics in office as any member of the new order; but nevertheless, I enter my solemn protest against the sweeping crusade of the Know Nothings. Moreover, I will give my support to no man who will mete out official patronage to those who believe in the temporal power of the Pope. This faction is no doubt very small in this country, and I am in hopes that it is daily growing smaller still, by degrees, and "beautifully less."

I now come to my fourth and last proposition, which is as follows: That there was no necessity for the order of Kow Nothings; and that it was organized by broken-down political hacks of all parties, solely for the sake of the spoils; that it is founded upon error, injustice, tyrannical oppression, intolerant bigotry, and the prejudices of the people.

My harsh words do not apply to the masses of the Know Nothings, who have pure intentions; but to the originators and leaders of the movement. They are the men to be blamed for this fanatical crusade upon the rights of the people. All the reproach should rest upon their heads. But to return. It is my candid opinion that there was not only no necessity for the new born order, but that there is a necessity now for its annihilation.

Secret political orders never did and never will do anything to perpetuate a free government. But, on the other hand, they have done and are now doing much to undermine the ground work of our beautiful system of republican government. This order has elected its candidates in several States of the Union. In the State of Massachusetts, where it has complete control of every branch of the government, one of its members has made a proposition, or offered an amendment to the constitution by which every man that cannot read and write is to be disfranchised. Is this republicanism? Does this look like an equal republic? or an aristocratic oligarchy? Reader, which does it resemble?

This new party of persecution and proscription was originated, and is now advocated by the odds and ends—the expelled of all parties. It is made up of a heterogeneous compound from all sections, all sects of religious denominations (except the Catholics, and probably some of them) and above all claims to be the only simon pure party in the country!

Now it is obvious to all, that a party with such conflicting opinions as this could unite only for the sake of the spoils. Moreover, every reflecting man is bound to see that it cannot long remain together. It never can be national in its policy; but, admitting that it is, if it were to triumph it would not survive it. Never! Why? Because when "Sam" would go to divide the spoils some of his friends would fall out with him and leave the lad shorn of his power. This will be the rock upon which "Sam" will split, if he ever gets in power.

I contend that this new order is founded upon error, injustice, tyrannical oppression, intolerant bigotry, and the prejudices of the people.

I take this broad, denunciatory position because there is no principle for which they contend upon principle. They appeal to the fears of the native born citizens against foreigners and the prejudices of all protestants against the Roman Catholics. Here is the ground work of this new party and the secret of its success. Any party that appeals to the prejudices of the people, instead of their better judgement, is founded upon error and injustice; and cannot withstand the test of discussion and time. Moreover, it oppresses with the iron hand of a tyrant, all those who happen to be born on the other side of the Atlantic. Like an intolerant bigot, it wages an unceasing proscriptive warfare upon all those who refuse to subscribe to its religious faith.

Such is the party against which I warn the people of my native State. People of North Carolina beware! beware! There is an enemy in your midst. Regard not his insidious smiles. Reflect before you take him to your bosom, for fear that he may treat you as the adder did the farmer. That enemy will soon be made to exclaim, in a pitiful tone:

"Oh memory, torture me no more,
The present's all o'ercast;
My hopes of future triumph are o'er,
In mercy veil the past."

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, the poet, who died last year, left an estate, which has just been sworn under £9,000. Times have changed since Johnston exclaimed on hearing that Goldsmith died £3,000 in debt, "was ever poet so trusted before?" Southey died worth about £7,000, and Wordsworth as much, while Rogers is a millionaire.

The papers have discovered some grass from the "path of rectitude." We fear that path must be sadly overgrown with grass—it is so little traveled now-a-days.

Democratic Meeting in Camden.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Camden County, held at the Court House of that County, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., Wm. D. Pritchard, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Charles C. Williams appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the District Convention proposed to be held in Gatesville at May Court for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Whereupon D. H. Tillett, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived for taking action with reference to the Congressional election to be held in August next; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Democratic District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress; and we recommend the 4th Tuesday in May as the time, and Gatesville as the place, of holding said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily approve the conduct of our late able and faithful representative, the Hon. H. M. SHAW; and, in consideration of his eminent fitness for the office, as well as for the distinguished services he has rendered his party, we hereby instruct our delegates to support him for a re-nomination.

Resolved, That we know no change in Democratic principles, and condemn, in the most unqualified manner, all secret political organizations.

On motion of E. T. Sawyer, Esq., a committee of two was appointed to wait upon the Hon. H. M. SHAW, and invite him to address the meeting. After a brief retirement, the committee returned with Dr. SHAW, who responded to the call made upon him in a speech of an hour's length, mainly devoted to the discussion of the Nebraska-Kansas act and Know-Nothingism. He made a clear and forcible exposition of the subjects touched upon.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates under the second resolution, to represent the Democracy of Camden in the Gatesville Convention: Thos. Garrett, H. W. Traftin, Wm. Pritchard, Joseph Sanderlin, Wm. Sawyer, Miles Spence, D. M. Spence, P. Dozier, Dr. S. W. Smith, George Gordon, Wm. Newbern, Nelson Overton, D. H. Tillett, G. L. Herring, Z. Hamilton, S. W. Ferebee, E. T. Sawyer, Silas Gregory.

To which the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Democratic Pioneer," and that the "Standard" be requested to copy.

And then the meeting adjourned.

WM. D. PRITCHARD, *Chm'n.*

C. C. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Nash.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Democrats of Nash, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday of March Court, on motion of H. G. Williams, Esq., A. B. Bains was appointed Chairman, and N. W. Cooper, Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to attend a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Whereupon, the following delegates, consisting of three from each Captain's district in the County, were appointed: Benjamin D. Manr, Kinchen Taylor, John E. Lindsey, Dr. R. H. Marriott, Col. Asail Vick, H. G. Williams, John A. Harrison, Dr. Jos. A. Drake, David McDaniel, George N. Lewis, B. H. Sorsby, Dr. John H. Drake, John Braswell, John Barnes, John W. Bryant, B. H. Vester, Matthew Wilder, George W. Cooper, Tho. Taylor, Wm. H. Joiner, Jno. M. Taylor, Elijah H. Morgan, D. H. Bunn, Bryant Rice, David Hardy, Kinchen Taylor, H. H. Williams, Alfred Boykin and Willie Deans.

On motion of Col. Lindsay the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, Franklinton was recommended as the place, and Wednesday, the 18th of April, as the time for holding the Convention.

It was further resolved that the Secretary forward the proceedings of this meeting to the democratic Editors of the district, with a request that they publish the same.

A. B. BAINS, *Chr'n.*

N. W. COOPER, *Sec'y.*

FIRE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR IT.—Essential to man as a cosmopolite, his earthly pre-eminence rests on the exclusive use of fire. Withholding it from brutes was essential to his rule over them. Did they possess the power to elicit it, enraged by his tyranny, they would set and keep the world in flames. His superiority would wane, and his tenure on earth be uncertain and insecure. To prevent this, special provision has been made. Animals fly from fire—a dread of it is implanted in their natures. Those that prey in the night are impelled by a law of their organization to avoid it; for when dazzled by the blaze of a torch, the contraction of their pupils amounts in some species to blindness, and in all the sight is affected. Hence, though many of lower tribes surpass man in physical energies, speed, flight, duration of life, minuteness and magnitude of their works, happily none can strike fire or fan it into flame.

Still, lights in the night were not withheld wholly from the lower tribes. For those that required them a special illuminating element was provided. There are some that surpass in numbers, the human species, of which every individual carries a torch that rivals in brilliance the best of our candles, the materials for which they have the power to secrete. Glow-worms and fire-flies are familiar examples. In tropical climes, various luminous insects are attached to female head dresses. They are used also as lamps. I have read fine print in a dark room by the light of two small Long Island fire-flies in a tumbler. But man was not the first to rob these living gems of their liberty and radiance. There are birds that seize and suspend them as chandeliers for their dwellings. The bottlenested sparrow, or baya, is one of the kidnappers. Its nest is closely woven like cloth in the figure of a large inverted bottle, with the entrance at the orifice of the neck. The interior is divided by partitions into two or three chambers, one over the other. These are profoundly dark until lit up with fire-flies caught alive, and mercilessly fixed to the walls or ceiling with pieces of wet clay or cow dung for sconces.

[*Exbank's "World a Workshop."*

ALABAMA FAST DAY.—Governor Winston has issued a proclamation setting apart Saturday, the 7th April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed by the people of Alabama. The withholding of rain and cutting off of communication within our country, as well as the disturbances and conflicts of nations, having a widespread influence, he thinks afford matter for reflection and prayer for the devout, and of profound and serious solicitude to the patriotic.

The Governor makes the following remarks on the gloomy aspect of the political relations of the Southern States:

"It well becomes every one whose political lot has been cast into this section of the Union to examine prayerfully the end to which political fanaticism at the North is so rapidly tending, and to implore Him, who endued the stern men, the fathers of our Republic, with fortitude, patriotism and wisdom to conduct our infant people through the difficulties of the revolutionary struggle, and the establishment of a Constitutional Government, to enable us to bear ourselves in whatever emergency we may be placed, so as not to reflect disgrace on our ancestors."

THE EXHIBITION AT PARIS. The public is advised by the Vice Consul of France that the Central American Committee, established at Paris to represent the interest of the United States in the universal exhibition, requests all persons who have an intention to forward goods to lose no time, and to forward with the greatest dispatch catalogues and specifications of the articles they intend to deposit. The documents must be addressed to the Imperial Commission of the Exposition, (142 rue de Crenelle, St Germain, in Paris,) who will hand the same to the American Committee, whereof James Swain, of Pennsylvania, is the Secretary. The decrees and regulations in regard to the formalities to be observed, can be found at the Vice Consulate, No 52 South Gay st.

TRIFLES AND CONSEQUENCES.

If in the world of spirits the consequence of every trifling act of an individual shall be plainly visible to him, how great will be the remorse of those evil works and words which are as numerous as the sands of the seashore. Who is there that cannot trace back to the most trifling incident or accident the cause of an entire change in his whole life? Some have been made immensely rich by the turning of a feather, their children educated, given influence, and perhaps charged with the destiny of a nation; while another has become poor in consequence of some slight and almost imperceptible incident. Poverty has brought on disease or dissipation, and a vagabond's life or a drunkard's grave become his portion. Some of our richest and most influential merchants, sons of farmers—can trace their coming to New York to the meeting of a playfellow in the street, or the running away of a colt, or perhaps, as in an instance we have heard of, the breaking of a bowl. Had these boys remained at home, and been farmers, how different would have been the situation of their families. Their daughters, instead of flaunting in silks in Broadway, and enjoying a seat at the opera, might have been engaged in the more worthy occupation of making butter and chese. Steamships that now form regular lines to different quarters of the globe, and effect the destiny of nations, would not have been built; wars might have been made or avoided, as subsequent circumstances have dictated.

Thirty years ago two boys in New Hampshire quarrelled about a box of blacking. To get rid of one of them, he was sent to New York, and is now one of our first shipping merchants, a director in a bank, and owner of a line of steamers. A dispute about a tin dipper with the steward of a steamboat, resulted in a law-suit that cost a thousand dollars, and laid the foundation of the fortune of one of our millionaries, who now owns more tin-dippers and steamboats then any other one man in the world—once a deck hand of a boat, now the captain of the "upper ten." An accident made him, an accident may unmake him.

By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open; a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate to the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote war was declared in 1812 with Great Britain. Can that boy, now in another world, see the consequence of that one act of disobedience! and does he suffer the remorse of the murderer of a thousand human beings?

Napoleon became a soldier in consequence of one disobedient act to his mother—then General, Consul, Emperior, and exile. Washington became, in early life, a favorite with men of influence and power, because of his obedience to his mother. An accident made this known to one who never lost sight of the obedient *boy*, which resulted in his becoming the head of the American Army.

One single vote sent Oliver Cromwell to the Long Parliament, Charles Stuart to the scaffold, revolutionized England, and made Great Britain free.

Four votes, in the city of New York, made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States; one vote gave us the Tariff of 1842; and one vote made the Tariff of 1846. And vote gave us Texas, made war with Mexico, slew thousands of our people, and purchased California, turned thither the tide of emigration, and will change the destiny of the world.

By not giving the right change for a newspaper, a boy prevented a passenger from getting on board of a ferry-boat. On the next boat he met a friend, in conversation with whom a plan for the transaction of a simple business, was adopted, which, in its carrying out, has agitated the nation, and is fast becoming the subject of a newspaper discussion on both continents of the civilized world. It will change the commerce of nations, and may result in war.

The above are but a few incidents that have come within the knowledge of the writer, where great results of every action, running down through a series—perhaps of ages—have occasioned happiness or misery. We cannot tell what *will* be the result of any one act, or what effect it will have in the future. It may make war and it may make peace. It may make us rich and it may make us poor. But one thing *we do know*. We know that a right action will bring no misery. These things are worth reflection. The boy who tried to cheat the ferry-boat passenger, may have been made a newsboy by some unlucky stroke—or fretful exclamation of his mother. The boy who left open the garden gate, and brought on the last war, may have been indulged or neglected, or wrongly instructed by his parents. The quarrel about the tin dipper, which made one man poor and another rich, may have arisen in a still more trifling incident. *New York Day Book.*

WILLIAMS HONE'S RECOLLECTION OF JOHN WESLEY. The following extract from a brief memoir of the late William Hone, for many years a noted infidel, is not only interesting in itself, but conveys a lesson which parents and guardians would do well to meditate. *London Watchman.*

The account he (William Hone) at different times gave me of his conversion, began with that of his early unbelief, and the causes of it. His father was an Independent Dissenter, and brought up very strickly, unfortunately too strictly, the ordinary penance for a slight fault being to get by heart a chapter in the Bible. On one occasion, being sent to get his task, sitting on the garret stairs he threw the book from him down the whole flight, saying, 'When I am my own master I never shall open you.' 'And alas!' said he, 'I kept my word but too well; for thirty years I never looked into it.'

'My father and his friends,' said he 'were in the habit of speaking much and bitterly of John Wesley. They frequently called him a child of the devil. I had a most terrific idea of this child of the devil. Being under six years old, I went to a dame school to learn my book, and to be out of harm's way. My dame was a very staid and pious woman, she was very fond of me, and I was always good to her: though naughty at home. She lived in one room, a large under ground kitchen; we went down a flight of steps to it. Her bed was always neatly up in one corner. There was a large kitchen grate, and in cold weather always a good fire in it, by which she sat, in an old carved wooden arm chair, with a small round table before her, on which lay a large Bible open, on one side; and on the other a birch rod. Of the Bible she made great use, of the rod very little; but with fear we always looked upon it. There on low wooden benches, books in hand, sat her little scholars. We all loved her, I most of all, and I was often allowed to sit in a little stool by her side. I was happier there than anywhere, I think I see her now, that placid old face, with her white hair turned op over a high cushion, and a clean neat cap to the top of it, all so clean, so tidy, so peaceful. I was happy there.

'One morning I was told I was not to go to school. I was miserable, naughty, disagreable; cried to go to my dame; I got up hoping to go to school; but no, I might not and they told me she was ill, and then I cried myself to sleep. Next morning everybody was so tired of that the servant was told to take me to her. As we approached the house, all was still—it gave me an awful feeling that all was not right. The kitchen door was shut; the servant tapped and a girl opened it; no scholars, no benches, the bed let down and curtained, the litttle round table covered with a clean, white cloth, and on it something unintelligible covered up with another. 'Here is master William—he come,' said my bearer; and a low, hollow voice, from the bed said 'Let him stay, he will be good, there lay my dame; how altered! Death on her face, but I loved her all the same. My little stool was placed near her bolster, and I sat down in silence.

'Presently she said to the maid, 'Is he coming?' The maid went to the window and said 'No.' Again the same question, and the same answer. Who could it be? I wondered in silence, and felt overawed. At last there was a double knock at the house door above, and the maid said joyfully, 'O, madame, Mr. Wesley is come! Then I was to see the child of the devil! I crept to the window, I could only see a pair of black legs with silver buckles. The door was opened, steps came down the kitchen stairs, each step increasing my terror, I saw the black legs—then came in a venerable old man, with, as it seemed to me, the countenance of an angel, shining silver hair waving on his shoulders, with a beautiful, fair and fresh complexion, and the sweetest smile! This, then was the child of the devil! As he went up to the bed—I trembled for my poor dame, but he took her hand, and spoke so kindly to her and my dame seemed so glad! He looked at me and said something; she said, 'He is a good boy, he will be quiet.' After much talk he uncovered the table, and I saw the bread and wine at my father's chapel, and then he knelt down and prayed. I do not say I prayed, but I was awfully impressed; and quite still. After it was over, he turned to me, laid his hand on my head, and said 'God bless you my child, and make you a good man.' Was this a child of the devil? I never saw Mr. Wesley again. My dame died; but from that hour I never believed any thing my father said or any thing I heard at his chapel. I felt, though could not have expressed it, how wicked enmity was between christians, and so I lost all confidence in my father, and in all his religious friends and so in all religion.'

Extracts from a Poem by the HON. W. J. GRAYSON, *of South Carolina.*

THE HIRELING AND THE SLAVE.

Where hireling millions toil in doubt and fear,
For food and clothing, all the weary year,
Content and grateful, if their masters give
The boon they humbly beg—to work and live;
While dreamers task their idle wits to find
A short-hand method to enrich mankind;
And Fourier's scheme, and Owen's deep device,
The drooping hearts of list'ning crowds entice
With rising wages, and decreasing toil,
With bounteous crops from ill-attended soil;
If, while the anxious multitudes appear,
Now glad with hope, now yielding to despair,
A seraph form, descending from the skies,
In mercy sent, should meet their wond'ring eyes,
And, smiling, promise all the good they crave,
The homes, the food, the clothing of the slave;
Restraint from vice, exemption from the cares
The pauper hireling ever feels or fears;
And, at their death, these blessings to renew,
That wives and children may enjoy them too;
That when disease or age their strength impairs,
Subsistence and a home should still be theirs;
What wonder would the promised boon impart,
What grateful rapture swell the peasant's heart;
How freely would the hungry list'ners give
A life long labor thus secure to live!

And yet the life, so unassailed by care,
Se blest with moderate work, with ample fare;
With all the good the pauper hireling needs,
The happier slave on each plantation leads;
Safe from harrassing doubts and anntual fears,
He dreads no famine in unfruitful years;
If harvests fail, from inauspicious skies,
The master's providence his food supplies;
No paupers perish here for want of bread,
Or lingering live, by foreign bounty fed;
No exiled trails of homeless peasants go
In distant climes to tell their tale of woe;
Far other fortune, free from care and strife
For work of bread, attends the negro's life;
And Christian slaves may challenge as their own,
The blessings claimed in fabled States alone—
The cabin home, not comfortless, though rude
Light daily labor and abundant food,
The sturdy health that temperate habits yield,
The cheerful song that rings in every field;
The long, loud laugh that freemen seldom share,
Heaven's boon to bosoms unapproached by care,
And boisterous jest and humor unrefined,
That leave, though, no painful sting behind;
While, nestling near, to bless their humble lot,
Warm, social joys surround the negro's cot;
The evening dance its merriment imparts,
Love, with his rapture, fills their youthful hearts;
And placid age, the task of labor done,
Enjoys the summer shade, the winter sun;
And, through life, no pauper want he knows,
Laments no poorhouse penance at its close.

His too the Christian privilege to share
The weekly festival of praise and prayer;
For him the Sabbath shines with holier light,
The air is balmier, and the sky more bright;
Winter's brief suns with warmer radiance glow,
With softer breath the gales of autumn blow;
Spring with new flowers more richly strews the ground,
And summer spreads a fresher verdure round;
The early shower is past; the joyous breeze
Shakes pattering raindrops from the rustling trees,
And with the sun, the fragrant offerings rise,
From Nature's censers to the bounteous skies.
With cheerful aspeet, in his best array,
To the far forest church he takes his way;
With kind salute the passing neighbor meets,
With awkward grace the morning traveller greets;
And joined by crowds, that gather as he goes,
Seeks the calm joy the Sabbath morn bestows.

There no proud temples to devotion rise,
With marble domes that emulate the skies;
But bosomed in primeval trees that spread
Their limbs o'er mouldering mansions of the dead,
Moss cinctured oaks and solemn pines between,
Of modest wood, the house of God is seen,
By shaded springs, that from the sloping land
Bubble and sparkle through the silver sand;
Where high o'er arching laurel blossoms blow,
Where fragrant bays breatbe kindred sweets below;
And elm and ashe their blended arms entwine
With the bright foliage of the mantling vine;
In quiet chat before the hour of prayer,
Masters and slaves in scattered groups appear;
Loosed from the carriage, in the shades around,
Impatient horses neigh and paw the ground;
No city discords break the silence here,
No sounds unmeet offend the listener's ear;
But rural melodies of flocks and birds,
The lowing, far and faint, of distant herds;
The mocking-bird, with minstrel pride elate,
The partridge whistling for its absent mate;
The thrush's soft, solitary notes prolong,
Bold, merry blackbirds swell the general song;
And cautious crows their harsher voices join,
In concert cawing, from the loftiest pine.

When now the pastor lifts his earnest eyes,
And hands outstretched, a suppliant to the skies;
No rites of pomp or pride beguile the soul,
No organs peal, no clouds of incense roll.
But, line by line, untutored voices raise,
Like the wild birds, their simple notes of praise;
And hearts of love, with true devotion bring,
Incense more pure to Heaven's eternal King;
On glorious themes their humble thoughts employ,
And rise transported with no earthly joy;
The blessing said, the service o'er, again
Their swelling voices raise the sacred strain;
Lingering, they love to sing of Jordan's shore,
Where sorrows cease and toil is known no more.

THE FETE AT PARIS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY. The fete given by the Americans in Paris, on the 22d February, is said to have been truly a magnificent affair, and was attended by about 600 persons, of whom nearly 400 were Americans. We select the following particulars from a letter in the New York Tribune:

Judge Mason, Consul McRae and the Hon. R. M. McLane, were on the committee of management; among those present were the widow of George Washington, Lafayette, and three grand daughters of the illustrious friend and companion in arms of Washington, Lord Elgin and lady and M. Guizot, the great statesman,

The ball was brilliant, and was remarkable on account of the elegance and costliness of the toilettes and the beauty of the ladies. The room was decorated with the portraits of Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Pierce. The decorations alone cost 1,200 francs.

One of the most remarkable features of the ball, and a subject of general remark on the part of foreigners, was the great beauty of the American ladies, the stateliness of their carriage, and the taste and immense cost of their toilettes. Among the ladies were the following:

Mrs. and the Misses, Mason, Mrs. Ridgeway, who carried lace for 30,000 francs, and diamonds; Mrs. Commodore Stewart; Mrs. Platt and sister; Miss Ella Kirby, of Cincinnati, Mrs. and Miss Corbyn, of Virginia; the Countess Charles de Bolgne, an American lady, sister of the Hon. Robert M. McLane's wife, of Paris; the Baronness de Corvaia, an American lady from New Orleans, of Paris; Mrs. S. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston; Mrs. Dr. George, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. Kennedy Smyth, of Alabama; Mrs. Lessur, of Norfolk, also covered with lace and diamonds; Mrs. Healy, wife of the artist.

The amusements continued till 4 o'clock in the morning, and every one retired delighted and astonished with the success which attended the fete.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) March 21.—A large number of factory operatives are on a strike in this city, owing to the change of the hours in the mills. A procession with music passed through the streets last evening. The motto of the operatives is the "ten hours system," though they manifest a disposition to work eleven hours.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Supt. Com. Schools of N. C.,
MARCH 1st, 1855.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to become Teachers of Common Schools:—THIRD ANNUAL LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

GENTLEMEN:

You will easily understand the cause of the delay in the appearance of this letter, which ought to have been sent out at the first of the year. The Legislature, which has just finished its arduous labors, was then in session; and as our whole system of laws had to be re-enacted and revised for the new Revised Code, it would have been improper to undertake to say, officially, what the law would require, until or before the close of the Assembly.

It made a few alterations in the School laws, of which I have given notice to the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents in a letter; and I regret that it was not my fortune to have to give notice of some other additions which I had much at heart.

I was especially anxious that Committees of Examination should be allowed their expenses while engaged in their important public duties—and I supposed that $1 50 per day to each member would have been sufficient. Any reasonable sum, which will ensure good committees, is money well spent. THESE COMMITTEES ARE OUR NORMAL SCHOOLS, and the cost which I proposed would have been less, a thousand *per ct.* less than the cost of any other system for the training of good Teachers.

The appropriation for their benefit was not refused on the ground that these Committees are not needed; on the contrary, the sense of the late very intelligent Assembly was tested on this point, and I believe the members were almost entirely unanimous in opinion as to the importance and wisdom of the law in its provisions as to the mode of granting licenses to teach. And I may also state, that the words "Chairmen *may* refuse payment," &c. to those not having legal certificates, have been altered to a phraseology more positive and absolute.

But the School laws were acted on when members were engaged in arduous labors—many appropriations had to be made—the whole statute law of the State had to be revised and re-enacted—while it was also considered wise, by judicious men, not to undertake many important alterations at present in the School Laws, for fear injury might be done to all, &c. &c.

I believe your conduct was appreciated by the Assembly: your importance was fully and honorably acknowledged: while you may rest assured that in me you have an unwavering advocate. In time your expenses will be paid, and fuel and stationery furnished; and thus you will feel more at liberty to give four or five days in the year to the service of your country. There should be no pay but expenses, and these should be *all* paid: to give more, might cause the place to be sought after by those not so well qualified to fill it.

I sincerely hope you will continue to act—and that a foundation so happily laid will not be neglected. Considering the former unpromising aspect of things, as regards Teachers, it is surprising what has been done in two years; and I congratulate you, and every friend of the cause, on the prospect now before us. More than nineteen-twentieths of the Chairmen bear favorable testimony to the good results flowing from the judicious action of Committees of Examination; and I *know* the fact, that in many places Common Schools have been made more respectable in the eyes of the community, while educated and leading citizens are taking more and more interest in them.

One fact speaks volumes: When I first came into office, the best teachers were those who had not been educated under the auspices of the Common Schools—*Now*, by the effect of annual examinations, and graded certificates, in two short years, I know of Teachers, springing from the Common Schools, who are the most hopeful laborers in this department. Already, in numerous instances, teachers of humble means, sprung from the ranks of the Common Schools, are taking the front position in qualifications and aptitude for their calling, and they are not only getting before in attainments, but they manifest more hopeful signs in other important respects. They *know better*, what they have learned by themselves, under the stimulus of annual examinations, than those whose education came easier—*they are more ambitious still to improve*, than those who rely on College diplomas as evidence that they are entirely finished scholars; and they are *more careful of their morals*, feeling that they have nothing to hold them up but their own conduct. They will also be better acquainted with the wants and condition of the masses of the people—they will naturally be more self-reliant, more enterprising, and more attached to the Common Schools.

The examination itself may not furnish full evidence of what any one knows; but the fact that there is to be an annual, close examination, and graded cert ficates issued, will act as a perpetual stimulus to every mind that has the least respect for itself, or for the opinions of the world.

We might naturally infer this; *and I know it from observation, and have seen Teachers studying the year round, more diligently than their scholars.* And I have seen two youths, of good morals, and of nearly equal capacities, and in the same vicinity, begin a career, a few years ago, as Teachers. One, having been sent to school a good deal, was easy about the first examination, and got a certificate with flattering numbers. The other worked hard, and after a searching examination, received a certificate indicating a respectable rank. At the last examination, this year, the recipient of academic favors rather fell behind the first examination—the self-trained Teacher had struggled up, ahead of the other in all respects, and nearly to No. 1 on all studies.

The case is fairly put, excepting only that the self-taught Teacher *had more work to do, and more domestic cares than the other:* and this case is but one of many.

There is no question but that Teachers springing from the ranks of the Common Schools, can, under our present system, be made the best *Teachers*, and the most *useful citizens;* they appreciate better what they get; they are not inclined to become stationary at some given point, like graduates who are endorsed for by diplomas; and they are all the time subjected to the wholesome influence and discipline of farms, of workshops, of counting houses, of family cares and domestic duties, thus ever kept in sight of these trials and labors which are the common inheritance, and which we are too apt to forget and learn to despise in the seclusion of Colleges; and ever kept under the hallowing influence of the family altar, but faintly felt, if felt at all, in the large boarding schools.

Of course I am not opposing Colleges—they are perhaps necessary, though they present a dangerous ordeal to the susceptible youthful heart—but I am wishing to impress on you the great truth that you constitute an essential part of the best school in the world for the training of good and useful teachers. Reason and facts alike bear out the assertion; and the same reasoning and the same facts teach us that the safest place to educate our children also, as well as our teachers, is under the eye of the parent, under the sacred influences of the family circle, in view of the toils and labors of our parents and fellow men, and which the children must also learn to respect and to follow up, if we would have a nation of honest men and good Christians.

In every sense, then, your position is an extremely important and responsible one—you are the teachers of the teachers of the children of the country—the instructors of those who are to teach the schools on which depend the patriotism, the public spirit, the success and welfare of the State.

The brief experiment of the past furnishes the greatest encouragement for future exertion; and if the personal emolument to you is not tempting, how great the reward to you as citizens, statesmen and Christians! In every county there are not five only, but dozens of men, clergymen, philanthropists, public spirited citizens who would devote four yads very cheerfully to the public good; and here is a most inviting field for their exertions!

As to the method and matter of examinations, I hope my former suggestions will be borne in mind—and that while the *manner* of conducting business in your tribunal and *the result* will both demonstrate its *kindness and impartiality*, they will also furnish equal evidence of *firmness, and fixed rules and purposes.* The lawgivers of the State have sustained our course by a most flattering decision: let us continue on the same career, and govern ourselves by fixed principles of justice, charity and unbending morality. Permit me to repeat the result of those principles in a few suggestions embodied in the shape of Rules for perpetual reference.

Let it be

Rule 1. To receive all applicants kindly—so to conduct the examination as to give them a fair opportunity of showing their attainments.

2. TO EXAMINE NONE as to mental qualifications, *until satisfactory evidence is given of good moral character during the year preceding the examination.*

3. To have constant reference to the wants of the community, in granting certificates with low grades, and grant as few of them as the circumstances will permit.

4. To candidates of good character, presenting themselves for the first time—and to those so afflicted as not to be able to follow any other calling for a living, grant the greatest number of the lowest certificates—that is, among a given number, badly qualified, if any are to be licensed, and all are equally indifferent in scholarship, give the preference to these over those who have been on trial, are able to work, &c., and have not improved.

5. Require each candidate to present his or her last certificate—and if the numbers are all *fives*, or very low, and no improvement this year, refuse a certificate, unless under special circumstances, or for public reasons.

6. In granting certificates to those presenting old ones, make a memorandum on the new certificate, something as follows: "*One, two*, no higher," (as the case may be,) or "Same No. on ——— as in the year 18—." So distinguish those who have fallen, &c., &c. This will make each certificate show, on its face, to the public, not only the rank of the teacher, but also whether he is advancing, standing still or going back, and it will act as a powerful stimulus. In giving notice of the times and places of examination, request all teachers to bring their certificates, &c., &c.

7. To each one, when the certificate is handed to him or her, say that the certificate must be exhibited at the next examination, and that the next certificate will refer to the numbers on the present, &c., &c.

8. *Elevate the standard continually*, and with a prudent reference to the wants and condition of the community, the supply of candidates, &c., &c.

9. NEVER PERMIT ANY AMOUNT OF MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS TO ATONE FOR WANT OF *unimpeachable* INTEGRITY AND MORAL CHARACTER; and while you do not pretend to decide on questions of faith and doctrine, beware of atheists and infidels, whose morality, to say the least of it, is built on a sandy foundation, and not likely to resist a storm of temptation.

The great characteristic of the age is an overweening confidence in man, and in human means for the accomplishment of everything desirable; and the more we are blessed by Providence the more prone we are to forget God, and to enthrone in His place the idols of our own creation. Let us be careful to seek light from the Sun of the Universe, be careful that our mental activity, in its atheistical tendencies, be not the forerunner of such moral darkness, such reigns of terror as have been inaugurated by the infidel philosophers of France. The worst and most hopeless feature of any society is a false civilization; it will inevitably lead to social and political depravity, while the mere education of the mind, on principles which do not recognize God as He has revealed Himself to us, as the Author of All things, and the Sovereign to whom the allegiance of every heart is due, will only increase the evils of such a state.

The Heart and Mind must be educated together—and the more we learn, the more should we honor and reverence the Infinite Mind.

In regard to Books, it is hardly necessary for me to repeat my former recommendations.

The full series of *N. C. Readers* is not yet in type for these reasons, viz:—It is necessary for me to examine everything as it passes through the press, and it has been uncertain, for several months, what changes would be made in the School laws, and in the officers of the law. As you are aware, there has also been a severe pressure among business men at the North; and the past season has not been one favorable to new enterprises. The Assembly did me the honor of continuing me in office without opposition; and as the financial embarrassments of the country are wearing off, the Readers will be immediately printed.

In the meantime, the children can use such Readers as are on hand; and they can easily be classified in the Bible, which all ought to have, and which, no doubt, nearly all do possess.

In preparing other Readers it is not intended to supersede the use of this; and it is not, in my judgment, an evidence of good taste or sound sense to suppose that the inspired Scriptures are not proper standards of style for those learning to read. The Bible, and only the Bible, answers the very first questions that occur to the human mind as it begins to learn to reason and reflect; and many of you, doubtless, know from experience that it is, to the very youngest what it ought to be to all, the most interesting reading Book in the world. Perhaps the multiplication of other School Books, and the attempts to form and reform the hearts of the young by human inventions and rules of morals not accompanied with the idea of Divine Sanction, of man's natural depravity, and of a Divine Aton

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, S. W. Ramsay, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. James, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Mustin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We referred in our last to this election, and showed briefly the abolition character of the triumph achieved over the Democratic party. We now have the full returns, which are as follows: Democratic vote 27,108, Know Nothing vote 32,926, Whig vote 3,500, Freesoil vote 1,093. In 1854 the Whig vote was 16,888, the Freesoil vote 11,152; while the Democratic vote was 29,788, showing only a loss of 2,680, whereas the Whig loss is over 13,000, and the Freesoil loss over 10,000. These votes, thus lost to the Whigs and Freesoilers, went to Metcalf, the Know Nothing, and secured his election. The Democrats of that State stood boldly and fully on the Baltimore platform, and maintained the principles of the Nebraska bill and the fugitive-slave law; and it is a matter for surprise that, under the circumstances, their loss was not greater than it is. Metcalf, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, in his letter of acceptance, alludes particularly "to the subject of slavery and the cause of temperance." He says he is "opposed to the further extension of slavery"—denounces the Nebraska-Kansas act, and says the free States "will be fully justified in not yielding an acquiescence therein, and in insisting upon its unconditional restoration." He further says that he is for "some more efficient law than we now have for the suppression of the unlicensed sale of spirituous liquors." Anthony Colby, formerly Whig Governor of New Hampshire, wrote a letter during the campaign, in which, among other things, he says: "He [Metcalf] is stronger on the slavery and temperance questions than he has written—that is, he is as strong against slavery as any of us, and has found it hard work to keep along with his party for several years; he says he has never been in favor of the Nebraska rascality, and he should not be disappointed if the same old party should go for opening the slave trade. It seemed best to put up a Democrat for the office of Governor, having all the candidates for Congress of the right stamp." What do Southern men think of that?

This triumph in New Hampshire was effected by such men, led on by such speakers as John P. Hale, whose first lieutenant in the contest was a negro preacher, the Rev. Thomas James, a fugitive slave, who went from town to town preaching against "slavery and popery, and showing their bearing on the nation." These are facts—we have the proofs, and defy contradiction. This is the way, then, in which New Hampshire was carried—by such a combination of black and white, of isms of all sorts, of blue-light federalism, abolitionism, Know Nothingism, ring-streaked, speckled, dappled, and wool-dyed rascality! We repeat what we said in our last—that Southern man who has the heart to rejoice over it, is false to his native land and ought not to be trusted.

The New Hampshire Patriot speaks of the proceedings in Concord of this motly crew, before and after the election, as utterly disgraceful. The chief speakers were John P. Hale, Amos Tuck, Ex-Governor Colby, and some fellows from Massachusetts; and drunkenness, rowdyism and fighting were the order of the day. It is estimated that more than a hundred men received broken heads, bunged eyes, bruised faces, or bloody noses during the day. That paper adds:

"Such in brief was the character of this vaunted "Hindoo" or "People's" demonstration. *For the political effect alone*, we could wish that another of the same sort could be held here before the election, for we have no doubt it would give us more than a hundred votes. But for its *moral* effect, we pray that our people may never look upon its like again. Would to God that every citizen of New Hampshire could have witnessed its disgraceful accompaniments—the direct and inevitable results of the "Hindoo" movement! Would to God that every Temperance man in particular could have been present to see the results of the Rev. E. W. Jackson's operations in the character and conduct of his associates, the men who are depended upon to pass the Maine Law! Would to God that every member of the Methodist and Freewill Baptist churches in this city and certain other places could have been present to witness the conduct and character of the men with whom their pastors are now associated for the pretended purpose of forwarding great *moral* and political reforms!

Bear in mind, people of New Hampshire, that this was a great MAINE LAW demonstration! a meeting to promote the election of a candidate who is held up to you as a friend of that measure, and to promote the success of banded factions professing to reform the Government!"

The Know Nothings are called "Hindoos" in New Hampshire. This is the order, be it remembered, which was to settle the slavery question, calm the public mind, reform the morals of the people, and restore the government to its original purity!

The Concord correspondent of the Boston Post copies the following high-toned sentiment from a private letter of President Pierce, written a day or two before the election:

"I am naturally anxious about the result of the election in New Hampshire. But tell my friends that, if after a contest conducted with the ability, honor and courage with which this has been, we are defeated, such defeat, under such circumstances, will never disturb me for a moment. If you could have carried the State with the aid of any one of the *isms*, by a majority of 20,000, and would have consented to do so, I should, in my feelings, have sounded the depths of humiliation. As it is, no disappointment can depress me."

We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in this City, on Monday last. His recent speech in Congress has added much to his reputation, and endeared him still more to his friends.

Johnston Superior Court is in session this week, Judge Caldwell presiding. Wake Superior Court will be held next week, and Franklin the week succeeding.

ELOQUENCE—MR. MEAGHER.

The following beautiful and eloquent speech was delivered by Thos. Francis Meagher, the Irish exile, at the Metropolitan Banquet, New York, on the celebration of St. Patrick's Day: The toast to Ireland was, "Ireland—Our mother, forsaken, not forgotten. Her children, scattered over many lands, in loving memory return to her to-night." Mr. Meagher responded. He said:

"The sentiment you have proposed, sir, enunciates a truth, which like most truths that have been taught us by adversity, offers no little matter for mournful meditation. It is in no mirthful mood that I approach it. Not in words gaily colored with the summer light, which sometimes, at such festivities, breaks in upon the mind and beautifies the syllables with which its thoughts are given to the wind, do I speak of this day, and the worship of which it is the witness. There is a skeleton at this feast; some few may not behold it. But to me, the shroud and the sealed lips, and the cold hands, and the beautiful head, bound with the cypress wreath, are visible. (Sensation.) On the girdle of faded gold there is in ancient letters the name of her—the forsaken but not forgotten one—whose sons and daughters we this night, with love and pride, confess ourselves to be. (Loud cheers.) Not without its consoling and improving influence, however, there sits amongst us this silent admonition—as that veiled figure at the Egyptian suppers, amid the flare and gaieties of life, conveyed the moral, and impressed it deeply, that this world was but a phantom, yet that in the space beyond where it darkened or glimmered as a speck, there was anchored an incorruptible existence; so does this pale shadow, there before us, teach the lesson that here—even here, in this shifting scene, with all its sad mutations, with all its woes and weakness, with all its insincereties and high treasures—(applause)—there is a memory which cannot be effaced; there is a loyalty which cannot be disturbed; there is a bright fact, which set and planted in the old chronicles, perpetuates itself in every clime, in every season, year after year, with the promise that its vitality shall be enduring. (Loud cheers.) It is a festival of memory—a festival of truth, piety and love. The words you have spoken, sir, proclaim, and, if need be, vindicate it. With an exquisite tenderness they announce that, on whatever spot the sun looks down this day, on whatever spot the stars come forth and keep guard this night, the children of a little island—far better known to the wide world by her errors and misfortunes than by such good strokes of fortune as, for the most part, excite the interest of the poor, as well as the prosperous, of the earth—meet together in loving sympathy and remembrance. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Brilliant though it be, even in this pictured hall, amid these flowers, these fruits, these sparkling vines, and with this gay audience around us, we form a small, and to one who would look down from a great height, an insignificant portion of that great chorus, which, throughout the islands, and the continents, and the seas, commemorates to-day, in genial and spontaneous anthems, the initiation into Christianity of the nation to which, by birth, we have been privileged to belong. (Loud applause.) In that fragrant island of the pine and palm trees, under the arched roof where the bones of Columbus have been gathered, there kneels an old man, bent down, and tremulous, and feeble, but with joyousness and elasticity of heart, praying for the beautiful land, on the face of which he has not looked these thirty years, and beseeching God that, though he may not behold it, her happiness may be made perfect. Beneath the dome which spans the coffin of the great Emperor of France, and in whose shadow the flags once borne by Clare, and Roche, and Dillon, are falling into dust, there are students, and young soldiers, and artists—men who have been born on the shamrock sod, or whose fathers sleep beneath it—grouped together, talking of this day, and praying that to the history of McGeoghan, the chaplain of the Old Brigade, a chapter may be added, the glory set forth by which shall more than compensate for the adversities that have come upon their ancient home. Within the gates that overlook the Tiber, I well know that the silver thiruble has this day swung its incense up to mingle with the clouds that are the footstool of Him in whose keeping are the memories and the destinies of the nations; and well I know that from cloister and from class-room there has gone forth a hymn invoking blessings on that beggared outcast, who, amid the scoffs and buffetings of the multitude, has been true to the cross—has stood beside and clung close to it, even when the eclipse came. (Loud applause.) Far down the ocean, in those cities of the South, the foundation stones of which were laid by the cavaliers of Isabella, the Catholic, there are gatherings in the gloom of Moorish walls; they, too, speaking of this day, and wondering if the Southern cross shall move upwards, and in its radiant arms embrace, from sea to sea, the sands on which, in the dawn of life they left their foot-prints. By the Australian mountain lakes this prayer and hope mingles with the voices of the solitary waters as they flow in on the sands strewn with sparkling stones, and fragrant with the leaves of the perfumed woods that girdle them—I see, as I have seen four years ago, the green flag flying in front of an Irish homestead, bosomed in the depths of the brown Tasmanian wood; and I hear, as I heard it there four years ago, the fond prayer bubbling up from the hearts of an old Irish couple, that Ireland might be blest, that her wounds might be healed and made luminous, and that, for the ignominies and agonies she has endured, her crown of thorns might blossom into flowers. (Loud and renewed applause.) And here, throughout this vast commonwealth, there are songs sung; and there are banners waving; and there are bayonets lifted; and there are ballads, and panegyrics without end or measure; and there are copions cups filled and emptied, and then replenished, and then exhausted, and so on in incalculable rotation, (Laughter;) besides innumerable floors being welted, and acres of shamrock turned up, turned out turned in and drowned; (laughter;) all and everything in honor of that magical saint, who, though born in France, and though a foreigner, served Ireland, the land of his adoption, well. (Great laughter and cheering.) Not alone upon the Hudson, not alone along the lake on which the broken walls of Ticonderoga look down, not alone along the Thousand Islands, now saddened with the snows of the pale sky which arches them, not alone along the river which rolls its wonderous volume through a valley nobler than the Nile, not alone in the log huts on the Platte, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, where shaggy pioneers strike the staff which bears the stars and stripes, and in the wilderness announce that, to vigorous life and industry, sterility and desolation must give way; not alone in those scenes, distant and desolate though some of them may be, is this day held sacred. In the valley of the Sacramento—you, sir, (alluding to Mr. Garrison,) who have worthily filled the municipal chair of San Francisco, will bear witness—(cheers)—in the golden gorges of the Yuba; in the black ravines, where the fleeces melting from the slopes and spurs of the Sierra Nevada swell the rushing stream; out upon the sea, far below the fabulous Aurora islands, with not a leaf or bird within a thousand miles; out upon the sea, amid the white deserts and the white pyramids, amongst which the American scholar, under the auspices of a princely merchant of this great city, consecrates to the cause of humanity and science the flag of the republic—the name of Ireland is this day mentioned with devotion. (Continued cheering.)

I am but the echo, sir, of the truth to which you have given utterance. My voice may have, indeed, prolonged and multiplied the sound, but it has done no more. In the shade of the arbutus woods I have sat beside the water on which the purple rocks and mangerton look down, and there, resting on the silent one, have heard the countless choir about and beyond the Eagle's Nest repeat—until the trees and stars, and the very clouds, seemed to pulsats with the, music—the notes of the solitary bugle. Thus it is with me this night. (Hear, hear.) Thus it is with countless hearts, which this hour, wherever they may throb, reiterate the sentiment to which you have given utterance. (Loud applause.) And so my task is ended, and let me hope that my love's labor has not been wholly lost. (Cheers, and hear hear.) But to a close it has come, for I am not called upon to interpret or defend the indestructible emotion of an old, old people. No logic can elucidate, no law explain, no social prejudice control, no event, however unpropitious, can annihilate the love with which an old race, to their antique sources and memorials, irresistably revert. (Cheers.) Let the cold or grim philosopher who would question it, go back to the school of nature, and learn there, with the dutifulness of a child, to revere the mystery. Or if he be an old boy, here is my old copy of the Æneid for him, from which he will learn to reverence the fidelity with which a right royal race, flying from the embers of their shrines and homesteads, clung, amid the wrath of gods and men, to their relics, their prophecies, and traditions, and in which, perplexed though he may be with the profusion of its beauties, he will not find an incident more beautiful than that of Andromache building up, in a new land, a little image of her ancestrial city of Sigieum. (Loud applause.) In illustration of this feeling, the sad lord of Newstead Abbey has written that noble tragedy of the "Two Foscari," and often, when far away from this, in an island where I had no future, and my thoughts were ever with the past, have I said with poor Jacobo, in reply to those who would doubt or deprecate this feeling—

> Ah, you never were far away from Venice; never
> Saw her beautiful towers in the receding distance,
> Whilst every furrow of the vessel's track
> Seemed ploughing deep into your heart; you never
> Saw day go down upon your native spires
> So calmly in its gold and crimson glory,
> And after dreaming a disturbed vision
> Of them and theirs, awoke and found them not.

—(Loud and continued cheers.) The Poles never forget their beautiful Poland. Through the thoroughfares of London they follow the hearse of Campbell, and when the coffin is lowered in its bed, they throw upon it some holy clay brought from the fields of the Vistula. It is a tribute, not less sacred than the wedding ring, to the genius which gave voice to the dreams, the martyrdoms, the great conspiracies for freedom, which for a century have been the fever and fatality of the noblest brother of the European brotherhood. (Cheers.) The venerable scholar, whose theme has been the Pleasures of Memory, cities to us the instance of Vespasian preferring to the palatial splendors of Rome an humble villa near Reate, for he was born there; cites, too, the instance of Charles the Fifth, on his road to the Monastery of Juste, staying his steps in the city of Ghent, and there in the shadow of her graceful spires and quaint walls, reviving in the twilight of life the recollections of his childhood. (Loud cheers.) Does the philosopher seek more? Is the iconoclaatst not yet satisfied? It may be a ruined altar on which we this day kneel. A scepterless and dowerless nation it surely is whose maternity we this day solemnize, but the true love is strong—the true love runs deep—the true love never, never fails, be it in the shadow or the sunshine; or be it so that the roses and the bridal blossoms kiss the stream, or the yew and willow darken its depths, and strew their sad branches on the wave. (Hear, hear, hear.) I shall say no more. It is a day of memories, if not of hopes; and thus a day for few words. Indeed, I have to pray the forgiveness of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for a speech which, from the jumble it is of geography and Scripture, Sclavonic history and Venetian tragedy, may perhaps remind them of the schoolmaster's advertisement on the chapel door of Findramore, in which Mr. Matthew Kavanagh, according to Carleton, begs to inform the inhabitants of the above vicinity, that he will lecture on the following branches of education, namely: reading and writing, astrology, austerity, fluxions and maps, physic and metaphysics, geology, glorification, Cornelius Agrippa and cholera morbus. (Loud laughter.) Subjects on which even insipid men grow eloquent, are excluded from this board. We meet together in the spirit of the devout Monks of the Ferew, and every topic that would check or chill the generous flow of soul which this night reflects the features of our native land, we dismiss after the fashion of honest Bully Egan, a brawny brother of the order, who, on being threatened with the loss of his Kilmainham judgeship if he voted against the Union, unburthened his big soul on the floor of the House of Commons, in a tremendous phillipic against the government, winding it up with the exclamation—"Ireland for ever, and be damned to Kilmainham!" (Loud laughter and cheering.) Religious notions are excluded. They would be as unpalatable an intrusion as the thrust of Anthony Marlay, of the Duke of Ormonde's dragoons, must have been when he ran his antagonist right clean through the body with a sword stamped with the likeness of the Twelve Apostles. (Renewed laughter.) Politics would be as woful a blunder as that of Handy Andy opening a dozen of champagne on the bucket of ice when told to ice the champagne. (Hear, hear! and loud laughter.) Like Bully Egan, the keeper of Kilmainham, let us say to-night, "Ireland, for ever, and be d——d to Kilmainham." (Laughter.) With the hope that this good brotherhood may often and often meet together on this day, to do honor to the mother from whose wearied womb they came, and bind with a shamrock leaves the pale head to which the crown of gold and emerald has been denied, I drink to her whose son I am proud to be, though she be poor indeed, though we miss her crest and shield from this bright heraldry of other nations, though, like her eldest sister of Zion, she has become as a widow, she that was a princess among the provinces." (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

We re-publish, for the benefit of Know Nothings who are slaveholders, the following Resolutions, recently adopted by a Know Nothing Convention in Massachusetts:

"*Resolved*, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and we trust these victories are a foreshadow of others soon to come, by which the free States shall present one solid phalanx of opposition to the aggressions of slavery.

Resolved, That in the present chaotic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty *and the abhorrence of slavery*, and that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally round the republican party, as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union.

WHEREAS, *Roman Catholicism and slavery, being alike founded and supported on ignorance and tyranny*, and being, therefore, natural allies in every warfare against liberty and enlightment: Therefore, be it

Resolved, THAT THERE CAN EXIST NO REAL HOSTILITY TO CATHOLICISM WHICH DOES NOT EMBRACE SLAVERY, ITS NATURAL CO-WORKER IN OPPOSITION TO FREEDOM AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

We are frequently told—indeed the last Star states—that Know Nothingism "ignores" slavery—that is, it casts it aside, and will have nothing to do with it. That is one complexion of the matter; the other is shown in the fact that this ignoring, so called, leaves each Know Nothing free to say and do what he pleases on the subject; and consequently, these Massachusetts Know Nothings, with Senator Wilson and Theodore Parker at their head, may denounce and revile the South, and still be good members of the Order.

We have the pleasure of stating that the health of our fellow-citizen, D. K. McRae, Esq. U. S. Consul at Paris, has materially improved. His last letter to us is dated February 28. He had undergone a painful and protracted attack, but was at no time considered in imminent danger.

Mr. McRae's letter is full of devotion to his native land. It was not written for publication, but we may take the liberty of making some extracts from it for our next issue.

NASH COUNTY.—We learn that at the term of the Superior Court held for Nash last week, His Honor Judge Caldwell presiding, John M. Strickland was brought to the bar from the County of Halifax, and arraigned for the murder of John M. Ferrell on the 23d December last. The cause was, however, continued, on his affidavit, for the absence of material witnesses, and the prisoner committed to the jail of Nash.

The Murfreesborough Gazette has done gross injustice to the Editor of this paper. We are as much opposed to "Jesuitism" and to the "Roman Catholic hierarchy" as the Editors of the Gazette can be; and we are equally opposed to the new Order of Jesuits called Know Nothings, and to their proscriptive and uncharitable policy. We hold the great principles embodied in the federal and State Constitutions on the subject of religious liberty, and illustrated and carried out by Thomas Jefferson before and after his triumph over John Adams in 1800; and we approve the doctrines on the same subject set forth in the Convention of 1831, by William Gaston and Kenneth Rayner. *We stand just where we did before this crusade against Catholics and naturalized citizens was commenced;* and nothing can drive us from this position. Surely the Editors of the Gazette either intended to do us injustice, or they had not read with any attention our articles in relation to Catholics and so-called foreigners.

We have been charged frequently by the *Whig* press with consulting selfish ends by going with the current; now, when it suits their purposes better, they ignore this charge by the new one that we have united our fortunes with the one or two thousand Catholics in the State as against eight hundred thousand Protestants! We refer to this to show the *consistency* with which we are assailed. In the language of Levi Woodbury, "we go where Democratic principles lead, and when they cease to lead we cease to follow."

The Gazette may repair the injustice it has done us, or it may not, just as it chooses. We are accustomed to such things, but we seldom submit in silence. We refer it to the columns of the Standard, with the additional remark, most respectfully submitted, that its professions of Democracy will not deter us from speaking of its course hereafter in such terms as we may conceive to be just and suited to the occasion.

We shall notice at our leisure, the article in the Weekly Post of the 24th, in relation to the Standard.

The City of Petersburg is at present, it seems, afflicted or blessed, as the reader will have it, with a passion for *present-making*. Actors and actresses, and every body generally, including everybody's grandmother, has received an appropriate present. This is refreshing. But the most delicate and striking piece of attention is disclosed in the follwing from the Petersburg Express. Mr. Local Matters has not been forgotten!—fortunate Mr. Local Matters!—the scene must have been almost equal to that which occurred when the "Junior" of the Post, without reward or the hope of reward, but animated by the most lofty and virtuous intentions, left his native land to devote himself to the cause of letters and humanity in North Carolina. But we leave it to Mr. Local Matters to portray the scene with his own pencil and in his own colors:

STILL ANOTHER PRESENTATION!—*A highly wrought piece of Silver Presented to the Daily Express!!*—As we are just now, in our good city in a mania for presentations, and we behold around us a flood of silver pitchers, goblets, bijouterie cups, medals, &c., being presented by everybody, with such an apparent air of the hang-the-expense kind, that we never could imagine that such a thing as *hard times* had visited Petersburg!

At exactly five minutes after eight o'clock yesterday morning, a young Miss entered the office of the *Daily Express*, and seeing us looking rather literary like, the following interesting proceedings took place:

"Are you Mr. Local Matters, sir?" "That's the head and front of my offending, miss!" "Well, my grandmother told me, sir, to tell you that she is over head curls and nightcap, super-religiously delighted with the independent stand the *Express* has taken in the Cockade City. It has helped, sir, to undress humbug and dress the ladies; it has lauded the good and condemned the evil; it has made the city morals better, and left the Mayor next to nothing to do; it is always awake and at its post with news from all parts of creation; so I am deputed by my grandmother, sir, to present to you this THREE CENT PIECE as a token, sir, that she, as an individual of the thousands who read the paper daily, desires you to send her back by me *one copy of this morning's Express, and two cents change!*

Mr. Local Matters, with well assumed embarrassment and pleasant astonishment, and in his most musical voice and choicest words replied, after the doors and windows had ceased rattling (with the wind) applause to the former fair speaker, as follows:

"Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, and unexpected as is this flattering testimonial to the *Express* of one of those ideal blissful moments when a body is so exteriorly covered with its innate feelings, that one cannot summon appropriate sentiments, even fit to be addressed to one's grandmother. In accepting this splendidly wrought piece of silver, which demonstrates the bounty and gratitude of your grandmother towards the *Express*, and shows that even a prophet is remembered in his own diggings in Petersburg; let me assure her and the community in general, that while the *Express* has a type to go upon, that *that* type shall be found in its place, to make up a good word for Peter S. Burg and his grandmother, to strike at humbug, and to express good will, prosperity and enlightenment to all the family, individually and collectively of that same Peter S. Burg! Bear then unto your grandmother—along with the copy of this morning's *Express* and the two cents change, the assurance of the tallest Shanghai kind of my most unequivocal sentiments, which contain all the mystic meaning of the STAR engraved upon this elegant THREE CENT PIECE!"

After the delivery of the above felicitous response, the window shutters and doors set up a loud clatter of applause, and after the young Miss disappeared Mr. Local Matters shook *himself* cordially by the hand, and invited *himself* up to breakfast to Powell's Hotel, and never enjoyed better company in his life before.

We understand that now, as this presentation epidemic is upon us, that a number of such agreeable ceremonies are to come off. Sundry young gents who are not up to snuff, are to be presented with sundry "mittens" from several young ladies the biggest man in town is to be presented with a big coat; a certain lady is to be presented with the compliments of the season; and an uncertain gentleman is to be presented with an extra responsibility. The sapient monkey is to receive a leather medal, and the distinguished foreigner who grinds the organ, is to be presented with a half dime on condition that he go and perform in the next city. The number of presentations on the tapis is quite refreshing to contemplate! *Ma conscience*, we're a glorious people!

TOO FREQUENTLY TRUE.—Doesticks thus sums up the objects of a charity fair "First—To give ladies an oportunity to show their new clothes, and to talk with a mulitude of unknown gentleman without any preliminary introduction. Secondly—To beg as much money as possible from the gentlemen aforesaid under the transparent formality of bargain and sale, which sale includes the buyer, who is really the only article really 'sold' in the whole collection. Thirdly—To give some money to the ostentatiously poor, if there is any left after paying expenses, and the committee don't spend it in carriage hire.

SOLILOQUY OF THE TOWN CLOCK.

All hail to the reign of the Know Nothings, for I am at my ease! Although there is neither peace to the wicked nor rest to the printer, yet am I quiescent. With my thumb and finger placed significantly on my nose—the former pointing slantingly upwards and the latter downwards—I know I wear an air of impudence; but "the powers that be" cannot see it, and I care nothing for others. Here have I been for many long years, wheeling off the weary hours; but I am done with such labor now. Heretofore if I stopped for a little rest some busy-body came around me, hammering and pinching me until the tortures inflicted forced me to go on, weary as I was; but thanks to the dark order! I am now still and undisturbed. The City is Know-Nothing, and therefore cares nothing for the time of day—and that suits me. Whigs and Democrats have heretofore punished me alike; but their day is past, and I ask them no odds. My present masters are too busy muzzling and killing dogs and proscribing Irishmen to take much notice of me. Poor foolish souls! they don't know that my upward thumb and downward finger are pointing with scorn and contempt at them—ha! ha! ha!

I like that idea of reducing things to your own level—it is so much easier to come down than to go up—and therefore I rejoice that all are brought down to such a grade of Know-Nothingism that they can't even know the time of day or night.

I learn that the "powers that be," contend that it would cost too much to put me to going. Ha! ha!—that's funny. Thinks I, Well, $114 for a dinner to the Juniors, and $30 each for a City printer and his assistant, an't much; but it would put me going and keep me at it; but I an't fool enough to tell them so, for I'm not anxious to travel. I think the citizens are very foolish for submitting to any such doings; but so long as I get rest and quiet from it, why all is well with me. I praise the bridge that carries me safely over—or rather, that lets me alone, and suffers me to enjoy my rest with my dignity—*otium cum dignitate*—but that's a *foreign* language, and if I should be overheard I should be ostracised. Well, well; I had better quit talking—so I'll go to sleep again, and I'll sleep until the reign of Know-Nothingism is past. Ah me! I fear my nap will be a short one.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It has been charged by the opponents of Know-Nothingism that it is abolitionism in disguise. I am aware this is denied by some. Permit me through your columns to call the attention of such to the Fayetteville Observer of March 5th. I am sure it will be good authority for those who so loudly condemn Democratic prints. Here it is:

"The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, a Whig paper and inclined to Know-Nothingism, gives the following synopsis of the remarks of Mr. Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, in the slavery debate a few days ago:

He wishes the fugitive-slave act repealed.

He wishes slavery in the District of Columbia abolished.

He wishes the Wilmot Proviso established.

He wishes the new slave States excluded.

He wishes all connection between the general government and slavery abolished.

He wishes agitation of slavery continued until these objects are accomplished.

He understands these views to correspond with those of the Know-Nothings as a party so far as they have taken any position on the question."

I would ask, is not this sufficient to make Southern men open their eyes? E. G.

March 13, 1855.

For the Standard.

To the Voters of Wake, Granville, Warren, &c.

As a Convention will soon be held for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for this Congressional District; and as the Hon. A. W. Venable has been recommended as a proper person by a meeting recently held in Granville, I think it would be well that you should read his Cuban Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the third of March, 1853, and particularly the first twenty lines on the second column of the fourth page.

VOTER.

PROVIDENCE, March 21.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Americus V. Potter, of Providence, for Governor, and Nicholas Brown, of Warwick, for Lieut. Governor.

For Representatives to Congress, Eastern district—Thos. Davis, of North Providence. Western district—Benj. J. B. Thurston, of Hopkinton.

THE BIRTHDAY OF CALHOUN.—The birthday of the great South Carolina patriot recurred on Sunday last, but was celebrated in Charleston on Monday. The efforts to procure sufficient funds to erect the noble monument to his honor which was planned last year continue unabated and hopes are expressed that the corner-stone of it will be laid before the lapse of another twelvemonth.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by NATHAN IVEY, Esq., Mr. WM. BARLOW to MISS HARRIET STRICKLAND, all of this county.

DIED,

In this vicinity about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, 26th inst., Charles E. Kuester, aged two years nine months and three days, son of Charles and Louisa L. Kuester. The funeral service of the deceased will take place at three o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon at the Baptist church.

In this county, on the 22d inst., Mr. Abel Upchurch, aged 48 years.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

NORFOLK, March 24th, 1855.

FLOUR.—The market is rather inactive, and we quote Sup. $9¼; Extra $9¾; Family $10¼ @ 10½.

COTTON.—Has been quite active for the past week, and we note an advance of ⅛ @ ¾c. We quote to-day 8 @ 8¾ for all good N. C.

NAVAL STORES.—All descriptions dull. Tar nominally $3⅛ @ 2¼; Spirits Turpentine 45 @ 46c.; Turpentine 2¾; Rosin $1⅞ @ 2¼.

BACON.—N. C. and Va. hog round 10c.; extra hams 11 @ 12c.; Western sides 8¾; Shoulders 7¾.

R. E. Peas, sales $1. W. Beans $1.75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 24, 1855.

TURPENTINE.—Further sales yesterday of 670 bbls., and to-day of 1,300 do. at 2.60 for yellow dip, and 1.60 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs.

SPIRITS.—We note the sale to-day of 153 casks at 40 cts. per gal. The market appeared quiet at the time of closing inquiries.

ROSIN.—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. Common, and to-day of 500 do., at 1.10 per bbl. for large bbls.—being a decline of 5 cts.

TAR.—Further sales yesterday of 400 bbls., and to-day of 50 do., at 1.85 per bbl.—being an advance of 5 cts. over yesterday's report.

CORN.—We note the receipt yesterday of a cargo of 1,500 bushels. No transactions up to the time of closing inquiries.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday of 106 bales at classified figures.

36 bales low middling, at 8¼ cts. per lb.
82 " " " 8¼ " " "
88 " good " " 8¾ " " "

TIMBER.—3 rafts changed hands yesterdays at $7.25, $7.50, and $6.50 per M.—cash and 90 days.—*Herald.*

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1855.

Wonders never Cease—Old Things pass away and all Things become New.

ALEXANDER CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED from the Northern Cities, and has bought the largest and most complete stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and customers.

FOR LADIES.

200 pieces of Calico from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard,
50 " Ginghams, 12½ to 37 "
150 " Muslins and Lawns from 6¼ to 40 do.,
25 " Fig'd Jackonetts, from 20 to 50 do.,
40 " Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, from 20 to 75 cents per yard.
40 pieces Jackonette and checked Muslin, from 12½ to 75 cents per yard.
Berage DeLaine and Challs, from 25 to 50.
Plain Berages and Silk Tissues, from 35 to 75.
Rich Fig'd Berages and Tissues, from 40 to $1 00.
Black and Fancy Plaid Silks, from 65 to $2 per yard.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c to $3.
Embroidered Collars and Undersleeves,
Hosiery, Grass and Cactus Skirts,
Black and Fancy Mantilas, from 3 to $15,
400 Straw and Leghorn and Blond Lace Bonnets from 50c to $4,
Also, Bonnet Ribons and Dress Trimmings,
Silk Bonnets from 2 to $10,
Silk Parasols.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black Cloth and Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
American and French Drab'd'Ete,
Italian Cloths and Cashmarettes,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
White and Fancy Linen Drilling,
Navy Drill, Russia Duck and other Linen goods for coats and pants,
Grass and Brown Linens,
Plain and fancy Cottonades,
Beebee & Co., and other makes—latest style of Mole Skin Beaver Hats. Also, a great variety of Soft Fur, Wool, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats of all colors and qualities.

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas.
Ready Made Clothing.

In short, I have a fine assortment of almost every kind of goods that is usually kept in a retail or wholesale Dry Goods Store. Bear in mind that I will sell 8 yards of yard wide Muslin for 50 cents. Who can't wear a Muslin dress? I ask the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country to call and examine my stock of goods—I ask nothing to show you goods, and if the style of goods, price and quality do not suit you, do not buy.

The above goods may be found three doors from R. Smith's corner, and one door above H. L. Evan's, Fayetteville St.

I return my thanks for past favors, and hope by honest dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, March 28, 1855. 35—4t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M'GEE & WILLIAMS,

At their New Store, No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK AN EXAMination of their

Rich and Elegant Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS,

which having been bought for cash, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it greatly to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Stock is entirely new and selected from the latest importations,

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

VERY RICH PLAID, STRIPED AND SOLID DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Black Gro De Rhine and Fig'd Silks,
Plaid Foulark and India Silks,
Striped Pecals, Plaid Hernanis,
Solid and Plaid Berages,
Moire, Antique and Plain Challies,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
Grenadines and French Organdies,
Berage, Volante and Jackonet Robes,
Brilliantes, Lawns, Ginghams,
Prints, Challie Delaines, Alpacas,
Crape de Paris and Bombazines,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Honiton, Maltese & English Thread Edging,
Bonnet, Taffeta and Trimming Ribbons,
Jaconet and Swiss Muslin Bands,
Cambric Flouncings,
White Dotted and Fig'd Swiss Muslins,

A large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, of the most approved make; together with a large stock of Staple American and British Goods. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Raleigh, March 24. 34—

NEW MANTILLAS—McGHEE & WILLIAMS invite the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day.

March 24, 1855. 34—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 38.]

AN ACT to change the name of the schooner "Henry Plantagenet" to that of "A G Brown."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to admit to register, under the name of "A G Brown," the American-built schooner, now owned by Ebenezer Clark, of Jackson county, in the State of Mississippi, and known as the "Henry Plantagenet"

Approved February 18, 1855

[Public 42.]

AN ACT to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established, to be called a court of claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of a executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges shall receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interest of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time in the discharge of the duties of his office Said solicitor shall be sworn to faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services; and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant or of the United States, and also to issue subpœnas to require the attendance of witnesses in order to be examined before such commissioners; which subpœnas shall have the same force as if issued from a district court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid, in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent derides; and the commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided however*, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant, in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States, under like regulations

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are or shall be hereafter by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action said court

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon; and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and in that event the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed from office by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest

Approved February 24, 1855

[Public 43.]

AN ACT concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in the ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representintives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States to take acknowledgements of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge or other magistrate, by the act approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States"

Approved February 24, 1855

[Public 44.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Willow River land district, in the State of Wisconsin, lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, (or fourt correction line,) &c, and the same is hereby, created a land district, to be called the Fond du Lac district; the office for which shall be located at such place therein as the President may, from time to time, direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation, as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sales shall continue at the Willow River district till the land officers for that district are notified that the officers for the district created by this act are prepared to enter on their duties; and in all cases hereafter the salaries of land officers shall commence only from the time they enter on the discharge of their duties.

Approved February 24, 1855.

[Public No. 45.]

AN ACT to provide for holding the United States courts in the northern and southern districts of Florida in case of the sickness or disability of either of the judges of those districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of the act of Congress approved the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts," shall be, and are hereby declared to be, applicable to the two judicial districts of the State of Florida and the judges thereof, so far forth as the same can be applied to the said districts and judges; and that the designation and appointment of either of the said judges to hold the courts in the district of the other, in consequence of the sickness or disability of such other judge, may be made either by the chief justice of the United States or by the circuit judge of an adjoining circuit on such certificate as is required by the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That a written certificate of the judge of either of said districts, certifying that he is unable, from sickness or physical inability, to hold any regular term, or adjourned or extra term, of the courts appointed to be holden in his district, and requesting the judge of the other district to hold the same, shall, when filed in the clerk's office of the place where such term of the court is to be holden, be sufficient to authorize the said judge of the other district to hold said courts, and shall confer upon him all the powers and privileges granted by the aforesaid act to judges designated and appointed by a circuit judge or the chief justice of the United States in pursuance of the provisions of said act

Approved Feb 24, 1855

[Public 50.]

AN ACT to confirm the canal selections in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selections of land by the State of Ohio for canal purposes under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and twenty fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed

Approved March 2, 1855

[Public 51.]

AN ACT extending in certain cases the provisions of the act entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain land therein mentioned," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of pre-emption granted by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned, shall be and the same is hereby extended so that the settler, or occupant on the Maison Rouge grant and the De Bastrop grant, entitled to the benefits of said act, shall be entitled to enter, at the minimum price, every quarter quarter subdivision, on which he has made improvements: *Provided, however*, That where any part of the improvements of two or more settlers or occupants is on the same quarter quarter section, the same shall be entered in their joint names, and their rights shall be proportionate to the extent and value of their improvements thereon

Approved March 2, 1855

[Public No. 52.]

AN ACT to amend the act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military service at Saint Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved twenty-sixth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, "to reduce and define the boundaries of the military service at Saint Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the land authorized to be sold at public sale by that act shall be subject to the operations of the laws regulating the sale and disposition of the public lands: *Provided, however*, That where any of said lands are claimed by pre-emption, under settlement and cultivation made prior to the passage of this act, proof and payment shall be made within three months after its passage; and where any of said lands come within the provisions of the act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances, such proof and payment shall also be made within three months after the passage of this act; and in either case, if the entries are not made within that time, the claim shall be forfeited: *Provided, further*, That where two or more persons are settled upon the same legal subdivision, they shall be permitted to enter it jointly—the right of each to be in proportion to the extent of his improvements

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Reverend E. G. Gear shall be, and he is hereby authorized to enter lots numbers one and two and the west half of the northeast quarter of section four, in township twenty-eight north, of range twenty-four west, of the fourth principle meridian, in the Minneapolis district, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre

Approved March 2, 1855

[Public No. 53.]

AN ACT to provide a more efficient discipline for the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Secretary of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew who enlisted for three years as in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any seamen, ordinary seamen, landsman, or boy, shall re-enlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to pay during the said three months, equal to that which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of commanders of any vessel in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discrimination in favor of the faithful and obedient

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings by the commander of any vessel in the navy to which such persons belong, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That summary courts martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipman, and of some competent person to act as recorder Before proceeding to trial, the members shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the recorder is hereby authorized to administer: "You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try, without prejudice or partiality, the case now depending, according to the evidence which shall be adduced, the laws for the government of the navy, and your own conscience So help you God."

After which, the recorder of the court shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer: "You A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before this court, and of the proceedings thereof. So help you God."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as the recorder of a summary court martial

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all testimony given before such court shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation, which the senior member of the court shall administer

That summary courts martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any one of the following punishments, viz:

First. Discharge from the service with bad conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country

Second. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days

Third. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days

Fourth. Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days.

Fifth. Confinement not exceeding two months

Sixth. Reduction to next inferior rating

Seventh. Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station

Eighth. Extra police duties, and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above mentioned punishments

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of a summary court martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court, who shall have power to remit in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. And it shall be the duty any such commanding officer to remit any part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced, or in case he shall refuse to do so, it shall be his duty, without delay, to submit the case again to the same or to another summary court martial, which shall have power, upon the testimony already taken, to remit the former punishment, and to assign some other of the authorized punishments in the place thereof

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proceedings of summary courts martial shall be conducted with as much conciseness and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be transmitted in the usual mode to the Navy Department

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person, who shall entice any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, who may have enlisted into the naval service of the United States, to desert therefrom, and shall refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year

Approved March 3, 1855

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.

Avery, G H
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John S 2
Atkins, Miss Eliz
Abbott, L W
Alford, H R

B.

Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, H
Brown, J B
Burrows, Mrs M
Bingham, L A
Brankly, Thomas
Boon, James
Barham, Willie
Brown, Miss M R
Bason, W F 2
Brooks, E
Baker, Miss L
Barlow, Miss A E
Blake, M
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R G
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed

C.

Caudler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Coxel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Codey, Ed
Cooper, Ed

D.

Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L

E.

Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, J D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M

F.

Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fonert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm

G.

Gaylord, E S 2
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co, Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R

H.

Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harriss, Robt Co., 2
Hutchings, Wm J
Harrison, Richard
Hill, G
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Harwood, Mrs Ann
Harding, R R & D C
Hamill, W P
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos C
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas

J.

Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C 3
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Gen A E 4
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen C

K.

King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John
Leguir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
Lumley, J W J 3
Lockwood, Miss C
Lumsden, E
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Langston, Eliza

M.

McCullers, Miss M
Mullen, W H
McKimmon, J A
Murphy, Miss A
McCullers, E S
Marriott, R T
May, Miss Helen
McKay, Miss N C
McDaniel, Miss S
Mitchell, Nathaniel
McLean, Susannah
Mears, Cecelia
Machael, Jno C
McCullers, J S 2
Mitchell, Jackson
McGrath, Thomas
Molett, E
Marsh, Mary Ann 2
Martin, John
McCraw, Francis
McConnell, John
Morgan E
Mills, Mrs L
Miller, J D
Miller, Thomas
McCafferty, Jno P

N.

Norcott, Miss M
Nixon, Miss Mary

O.

Oviatt, W D
Otey, Chloe

P.

Parrish, Boykin &

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—wsw.

Perry, Mrs Ann
Parham, Thompson Philpot, Grandson
Partin, Mrs Susan
Pleasant, N A
Pullen, John W
Pertle, B S
Perry, Mrs Nancy
Palmer, Russell
Pullen, Nancy
Pullen, Wm
Pennington, Chas
Pond, Thomas

R.

Young, S A
Young, Sam D

W.

Wilson, T L
Wray, James
Williams, Miss E
Woodard, Wm A
Wait, Capt
Walker, Jos
Wheeler, Miss S
White, Mrs Mary
Wordworth, C C 2
Williams, Miss S H
Woodard, A J
Womble, John
Wolf, John
Williams, Miss V A
Weaver, Miss E
Wiggans, Penny
Wilson, Arthur
Whitaker, S H

Rogers, Miss R
Rives, Miss S
Ray, P P
Russell, Miss Nancy
Reils, C
Rander, Jas
Rollins, Robt
Riddle, Miss Mary
Ride, Wm & Co
Rand, Madison

S.

Seigle, M
Strain, John
Sturdivant, Robt E
Stedman, Wm C
Sturdivant, B
Sorrell, Matthew
Scott, E
Swift, J M
Stanly, Jacob
Snow, Jack
Snow, L
Selby, J L
Smith, Henry
Saper, P H
Shaub, Miss S
Shepherd, Geo W
Stephenson, Geo L
Sweany, J L
Stone, H
Shaw, Cleo E
Smith, N B
Smith, Robt J
Screiz, Johanes

T.

Taylor, John
Tabscott, Wm
Turner & Jones
Toon, Miss P A
Travillian, Thos
Taylor, Miss Sue
Tadlock, Wm
Taylor, John R

V.

Vandergrif, H

Y.

Young, Sam D

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skilful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Annabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.

CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECtures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.
Lectures on the Seven Churches, 1 vol. 12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles, " "
" on the Parables, " "
" on Romanism, " "
Scripture Readings, Genesis, " "
" " Exodus, " "
" " St. Matthew, " "
" " St. Mark, " "
The Church before the flood, " "
The Tent and the Altar, " "
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life, " "
The Daily Life, " "
Voices of the Dead, " "
Voices of the Day, " "
Voices of the Night. " "

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 18 5. 31—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber at Scotland Neck, on the 19th ult., a negro boy named Bill, about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout built, dark bacon color, and slow of speech. Bill formerly belonged to Geo. Mordecai, who sold him to Mr. Askew, of Raleigh, from whom I purchased him. I think he is lurking in Orange, where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

B. WEATHERSBY.

March 2, 1855. 4w—nd

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Boston's Latest.

MOORE & WILLIAMS.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.

Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Nearly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READY made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

Spring, 1855.

KERR & MARBURY,

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.,

Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive importations this Spring, per Ships "*Centurion*," "*Constantine*," and "City of *Brooklyn*," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of *China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods*, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Feb. 26, 1855. 1064—wlw.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.

—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

E. N. BRYANT.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C.
March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

NOW LANDING—

150	boxes Oranges,	10	boxes Citron,
25	boxes Lemons,	10	frails Dates,
50	do Layer Raisins,	5000	Cocoa Nuts,
100	do Bunch do	400	drums Figs,
150	half do do	15	cases P'd Ginger,
100	qr do do	20	bags Palm Nuts,
25	frails Almonds,	25	cases Jellies,
10	bags Filberts,	10	cases Prunes,
15	do Walnuts.	500	lbs. Fig Paste.

The above goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

SAM'L H. MARKS & SON.
Wholesale Confectioners.

Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1855. 29—

☞ Roanoke Republican copy.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

A CARD.

DOCTORS HAYWOOD & HINES, HAVING formed a partnership for the purpose of practicing *Medicine and Surgery*, offer their professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County.

☞ Office over Haywood & Scott's Drug Store, Fayetteville Street.

Ed. Burke Haywood, M. D. Peter Evans Hines, M. D.

Raleigh, March 12, 1855. 32—tf.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 6, 1855. 31—1y.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods;

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured